



Los Angeles County
Sheriff's Department

**Public Safety
Realignment
Custody
Implementation Plan**

2011



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I. Overview – Assembly Bills 109 & 117

With the passage of Assembly Bills 109 and 117 an unprecedented shift in public safety services from the State of California to local agencies will commence in the coming months. In Los Angeles County, this shift is monumental and will not only mark a challenge for the Sheriff's Department, but also the District Attorney, Public Defender, Probation Department, Department of Mental Health, Department of Health Services, Superior Court and all municipalities.

AB 109/117 changes the way certain felonies are sentenced. Specifically, individuals sentenced after October 1, 2011 on non-serious, non-violent, non-sex charges (N3's) are no longer eligible for state prison sentences, unless they have prior serious or violent felony convictions or are required to register as a sex offender. The bills do not impact lengths of sentences.

The bills do allow local authorities to implement alternative custody and supervision tools, including alternative custody tools for county jails, home detention for low-level offenders, local jail credits to mirror current one-for-one state prison credits and broadens the maximum allowable hospital costs for jail inmates.

Incarceration in state prison would be mandatory for any convicted N3s who have a prior serious or violent felony (pursuant to PC 1192.7 (c) or PC 667.5 (c)) or sex offender registration requirement (pursuant to PC 290).

Under AB 109/117:

- No inmates currently in state prison will be transferred to county jails
- No inmates currently in state prison will be released early
- All felons sent to state prison will continue to serve their entire sentence in state prison
- All felons convicted of current or prior serious or violent offenses, sex offenses, and sex offenses against children will go to state prison.
- There are 59 additional crimes that are not defined in Penal Code as serious or violent offenses that will continue to qualify for state prison sentences.

AB 109/117 General Parameters

- Maintains length of sentences (e.g. what was once a 3-year prison sentence will now be a 3-year jail sentence)
- Allows courts the option to impose a jail plus felony probation sentence for convicted offenders who are not eligible for state prison under realignment
- Establishes that individuals sentenced to terms in both State prison and jail would serve the aggregate term in State prison
- Allows counties to contract with CDCR to house local inmates in State prison
- Allows counties to contract with other public agencies for jail inmate housing in Community Corrections Facilities (CCFs)

II. Assumptions

In order to properly assess the impact of Realignment, we obtained statistics from several entities including the District Attorney's Office (DA) and the California Department of Corrections and Rehabilitation (CDCR). These numbers can vary dramatically from year to year and are in constant flux. The following Custody Implementation Plan is based in part on 2010 statistics.

The actual number of inmates expected to enter the jail system once Realignment begins is our biggest assumption. The numbers provided by the DA's office (7,000) are based on the number of N3's sentenced to state prison in 2010. This varies greatly from the Department of Finance's (DOF) projections released in July (8,342). The DOF's methodology was based on historical data and trends specific to each county.

III. Expected Growth of Inmate Population

The current overall capacity of the jail system when all beds are available is 22,653; however, this not our operational capacity. A 10-15% vacancy rate must be maintained for normal operations due to classification and segregation needs, maintenance, medical beds and normal movement. Using a 12% vacancy rate gives us an operating capacity of 19,935. An additional 1,104 beds at Men's Central Jail have been identified through the Rutherford Decision as being unusable. So the adjusted operating capacity would be 18,831 if all facilities were open.

Based on current trends and statistics, we estimate approximately 171 N3 inmates and parole revocators will be sentenced per week beginning October 1, 2011. If this holds true, we will reach the adjusted operating capacity by **March 2012**. All currently closed or curtailed housing areas would have to be re-opened by this date. Alternative forms of incarceration will be necessary to manage this population as it grows.

Several different strategies have been developed on the re-opening of these housing areas based on financial, personnel and the growth of the differing segments of the inmate population. These differing strategies will literally be decided upon as the demands of the growing population are assessed in the first few weeks and months of Realignment. One of these strategies is depicted in the graph below. In this example, we have identified the date we anticipate opening each closed floor, building or facility, and the personnel we will need to staff and provide services; however, this may not occur in this exact order based on the above described needs.

RE-OPEN CLOSED AND CURTAILED AREAS - DEPARTMENT NEEDS																
RE-OPEN CLOSED/ CURTAILED AREAS										STAFFING NEEDED						
Closure items currently being utilized to curb overtime																
Estimated Re-Open Date			Bunks Per Housing Area	Personnel Needed per Housing Area	Total Bunks Opened	Weeks to re-open	Total Personnel Needed	Deputies	C/A	Cpt	Lt	Sgt	B1	Professional Staff	Notes	
16-Oct	TTCF 251/252	Curtailed	384	36	384	2	36	26	10						Deputy items curtailed	
30-Oct	TTCF 241/242	Curtailed	384	37	768	2	73	27	10						Deputy items curtailed	
13-Nov	North Module 1	Curtailed	400	49	1,168	2	122	25	15			5	5		All Items Curtailed	
27-Nov	North Module 2**	Curtailed	408	40	1,576	2	162	25	15						All Items Curtailed	
11-Dec	North Module 3	Curtailed	416	87	1,992	2	249	42	13	1	6	7	9	9	All Items Curtailed	
25-Dec	North Module 4	Curtailed	400	40	2,392	2	289	25	15						All Items Curtailed Items used to staff LCMC	
8-Jan	TTCF 261/262	Closed	384	36	2,776	2	325	26	10							
15-Jan	South Boy	Closed	252	20	3,028	1	345	15	5							
22-Jan	South Eddie	Closed	252	20	3,280	1	365	15	5							
5-Feb	South Mary	Closed	270	20	3,550	2	385	15	5							
26-Feb	MCJ 4000	Curtailed	684	86	4,234	4	471	47	29			5	5		Deputy items curtailed	
TOTALS			4,234					288	132	1	6	17	19	9		

Note: This opening scenario is a guideline and may be changed. Housing areas will be opened based upon security and classification needs of the inmate population.

Due to our current vacancies and curtailments within Custody and Correctional Divisions (567 sworn/custody assistants), staffing will be accomplished through the use of overtime until we have hired and trained sufficient personnel.

The one aspect of Realignment with no estimated projections is the new authority given to the Probation Department and State Parole to use “flash incarceration” as a sanction. Since this is a new tool to gain the compliance of those on Post Release Community Supervision (PRCS) and Parole, it is not known how frequently it will be used. This sanction allows both entities to incarcerate an individual up to 10 days without a hearing. A consideration is the use of station jails for flash incarceration, which per Title 15 and Title 24 standards can house inmates for up to 96 hours. This could potentially save bed space and money due to the lower operating costs of a station jail.

IV. Inmate Population Management

In order for our population management to be effective, we will begin making risk and needs assessments from the moment an inmate enters the system. Current inmate reception center protocol already identifies the medical and mental health needs of an inmate as they transition into custody. By adding additional screening, we will identify not only the medical and mental health needs, but determine an entire treatment plan unique to each inmate. Alternative housing, educational wants/needs and treatment programs (within custody as well as community based) can be identified. The Correctional Offender Management Profiling for Alternative Sanctions (COMPAS) will be one of the tools we will use to assist in identifying the needs of an inmate (in custody and upon re-entry into the community), while ensuring that public safety is always the priority.

The segment of this new population that will have to be closely monitored are those with long-term sentences. There is currently no sentencing cap when it comes to housing an N3 inmate. According to the District Attorney's Office, approximately 50 people a year are sentenced to terms around 25 years for some N3 crimes. Although county jails have never been designed to be used as long-term housing, it is something we do on a regular basis. Inmates with complex or multiple cases, quite often, remain in our custody for 5-7 years while their cases move through the judicial system. We also currently house sex offenders under Civil Commitments, several of whom have been in our custody for more than 10 years.

As this population increases, we may be able to identify a particular housing location more suitable for them; however, due to the varying security levels, medical/mental health needs and other screening concerns, they initially will be housed throughout our facilities. Once we determine there are enough of these long-term offenders who have similar security levels, then we may begin to dedicate housing areas within the Pitchess Detention Center. This will enable Inmate Services Bureau (formerly Offender Services) the opportunity to place inmates in areas based on previously identified programming and treatment needs, providing the greatest opportunity for success. Other options for managing the long-term offenders include the use of Fire Camps, Community Correctional Facilities, and contracting back with the State, which will be discussed in more detail below.

Several assembly bills attached to the Public Safety Realignment Plan have given the Sheriff great autonomy and flexibility when it comes to managing this population. Some of these decisions can be made as the population slowly increases; however, others must be made in the coming weeks. A few of these options are outlined below:

FIRE CAMPS

The CDCR contracts with the Los Angeles County Fire Department (LACFD) and the California Department of Fire and Forestry (Cal Fire) to provide inmates to their fire camps. There are currently six fire camps in operation in Los Angeles County. Five of the camps are overseen by the LACFD and one camp is run by Cal Fire. These camp crews supplement firefighters in local and state wild land fires and many times are the first responders. To put their role in perspective, during the recent Station Fire they provided 20 crews which is the equivalent of 75 professional fire engine crews. This enabled engine crews to remain in place and continue to provide an uninterrupted response to their service areas. Inmate fire crews also provide annual brush clearance throughout the County, commit project hours to State Parks, National Parks and CalTrans. Inmates leave custody having developed skills that may help them in the future.

The CDCR selects inmates for fire camps based on their security levels, charges and physical condition. The low-level offender inmate population that fits within these guidelines will begin to diminish once Realignment begins in October. The CDCR has said they will continue to keep the camps at full operating capacity until January 1, 2012. After that, they only expect to be able to keep the camps at a reduced capacity and may be forced to consolidate. In order to keep this valuable public service fully operational, the Department of Finance (DOF) has offered the option to contract back with CDCR at a daily rate of \$46.19 per inmate. This would be a viable option to house our new long-term offenders (those sentenced with 3 or more years). It is estimated that County Fire can expand to approximately 700 available fire fighter beds and Cal Fire to approximately 100.

The CDCR has also extended a second option to us that would involve the Department taking over the LACFD Camps in their entirety. This would entail staffing the facilities with sworn and professional staff to provide security and administrative support. By expanding this role, we will have to incur the costs of staffing, food and the necessary security related equipment (radio cars, weapons, etc.). Based on a preliminary staffing model, we anticipate it costing \$14.8 million to run all five LACFD camps. The estimated daily rate for a fire camp bed under this model would be \$43.41¹, which is significantly less expensive than housing an inmate in a traditional facility.

This option may be beneficial to the residents of Los Angeles County. Fire camp inmates could be re-directed to county wide projects such as storm/flood clean-up, abatements, county park maintenance and an assortment of other jobs that would directly benefit our community. Fire training could also be made an educational and vocational program where an inmate may obtain a certificate upon completion.

Sheriff's personnel met with LACFD and CDCR staff on September 15th to discuss possible transition options. The two scenarios that were discussed are as follows:

- CDCR will begin to consolidate their camps until one designated facility is empty. Once a pre-determined amount of qualified inmates is available, LASD will take over this camp. As our jail population continues to increase, additional inmates will be screened and the rest of the camps will be slowly absorbed. CDCR inmates will be dispersed, as needed, throughout the state to other fire camps.
- CDCR will begin to consolidate their camps until one designated facility is empty. Once a pre-determined amount of qualified inmates is available, LASD will contract with CDCR for fire camp bed space. A transition team could work side by side with CDCR personnel to learn the intricacies of running the fire camp. At the end of the fiscal year, or other designated date, LASD would begin taking over the camps as personnel and

¹ Additional costs would be incurred should we follow the CDCR model of inmate pay.

qualified inmates are identified. This scenario is recommended by CDCR due to the uniqueness of running a camp, such as, how to handle the personnel and logistical needs of an out of county mutual aid fire response.

The challenging aspect of fire camps is the pre-designated minimum number of inmates needed to run a camp. An inmate must volunteer, complete a vigorous training program and be relatively healthy; however, with the anticipated N3 population who serve long-term sentences, it will be a valuable alternative. An incentive for participating in this program is the offer **2 for 1 credits**. In other words, an inmate will receive 2 days for every 1 day he is assigned to a camp. If a decision to utilize the fire camps is reached and the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors approves the concept, the Sheriff's Department would use the following general criteria to house inmates in the camps:

- a. Long-term offenders
- b. Low to medium security classification
- c. N3's

COMMUNITY CORRECTIONAL FACILITIES (CCF)

Another option offered to counties through AB117 is the contracting of bed space with publicly run community correctional facilities (CCF's). Each of these facilities is run by the municipal police department and their officers are certified under 830.55 PC. There are 9 facilities throughout the State that operate under contracts with the CDCR and have been doing so for almost 20 years; however, seven of these contracts will expire on October 1, 2011 and the final two will expire on November 30th. If no agreements with counties are reached, it is anticipated they will be forced to close. The authorization to use CCF's has a sunset date of January 1, 2015. According to Penal Code section 4115.55 (a), this section will be repealed unless a later enacted statute deletes or extends this date. Should we decide to pursue this option, legislation will have to be drafted to extend this date.

The utilization of the CCF's could address two important issues. Based on preliminary discussions, the daily rate for housing inmates with CCF's could reduce the County's costs for incarcerating N3's as well as provide another option for housing the long-term offenders.

The Department has already begun research on CCF's and personnel have visited the facility in Taft, California and had preliminary discussions with the facility in Shafter, California. Upon initial inspection, they appear to be viable options; however they require much more analysis before any further recommendations can be made. Specifically, issues such as liability, standards of care, and programming would be of concern. The three closest facilities—Taft, Shafter and Delano can each house up to 500 inmates.

We requested an informal proposal from all three facilities using the following scenarios:

1. Assumes all available facility beds are utilized. Assumes a completely “well” inmate population requiring no additional medical care. Meals to include: cold breakfast, sack lunch, and hot evening meal. Basic educational requirements per Title 15 only. No vocational programming.
2. Assumes all available facility beds are utilized. Assumes a “well” inmate population requiring minimal additional medical care, to include the dispersion of non-psychotropic medications and 24-hour nurse. Meals to include cold breakfast, sack lunch and hot evening meal. Basic educational requirements per Title 15; Education Based Incarceration course(s) as prescribed by the Sheriff’s Department (requiring one additional full time instructor). One certified vocational program.
3. Assumes all available facility beds are utilized. Assumes a “well” inmate population requiring minimal additional medical care, to include the dispersion of non-psychotropic medications and 24-hour nurse. Meals to include hot breakfast, sack lunch and hot evening meal. Basic educational requirements per Title 15; Education Based Incarceration course(s) as prescribed by the Sheriff’s Department (requiring one additional full time instructor). One certified vocational program.
4. Assumes all available facility beds are utilized. Assumes a mostly “well” population, requiring additional medical care, to include dispersion of non-psychotropic medications, 24-hour nurse and one 40-hour physician, or physician’s assistant. Meals to include hot breakfast, sack lunch and hot evening meal. Basic educational requirements per Title 15; Education Based Incarceration course(s) as prescribed by the Sheriff’s Department (requiring one additional full time instructor). One certified vocational program.

The inmate daily maintenance rates proposed by each facility were very similar and ranged from \$56 to \$62 depending on the given scenario. These rates were given to us as drafts only and may be subject to change. Another more comprehensive visit to Delano Community Correctional Facility is planned for September 20th to obtain additional information.

If a decision to utilize the CCFs is reached and the LA Board of Supervisors approves this option, the Sheriff’s Department will use the following criteria to house sentenced inmates in the CCFs:

- a. Long-term offenders
- b. No serious medical or mental health needs
- c. Low to medium security classification

ADDITIONAL ALTERNATIVES TO CUSTODY

The Public Safety Realignment Plan has enhanced our ability to manage the growing sentenced population by adding and amending several state laws regarding electronic monitoring.

Penal Code 1203.016 was amended as follows:

- Struck out references to minimum security or low risk offender
- Allows for involuntary participation (now a felony to escape)
- Board of Supervisors to consult with “correctional administrator” as to the rules and regulations
- If involuntary, inmate must sign document that they will comply

Penal Code section 1203.018 was also added to allow for pre-sentenced (pre-trial) inmates to be placed on electronic monitoring. Under this code, the Board must consult with the Sheriff and District Attorney as to the rules and regulations.

One important aspect of realignment that must be pointed out is that inmates released under an alternative to custody option will **not** fall under the jurisdiction of the Probation Department. A recent trailer bill to AB109 now authorizes the Court to order probation or supervision during the sentencing phase of an N3 inmate’s case; however, without this “tail,” the responsibility and oversight of the inmate would remain with the Sheriff. Hence, the implementation, monitoring and enforcement of EMP and other community programs is anticipated to be part of our Custody Transition Unit (CTU) and Community Based Alternatives to Custody Unit (CBAC). These two units will work together to assess inmates suited for these new programs as well as current ones (station workers, work release, weekenders, etc.).

V. Current CBAC Qualifying Process

The Sheriff’s Department utilizes the CBAC Unit to manage the sentenced jail population. Alternative housing options include: 1) Station Workers, 2) Work Release and 3) Misdemeanor Electronic Monitoring Program (MEMP).

The CBAC Unit receives a report each day listing those inmates who were sentenced within the Los Angeles Superior Courts system the previous day. Custody Assistants immediately begin identifying those inmates who qualify for these alternative housing programs.

The three programs are described below:

- **Station Workers**— To qualify for station worker, an inmate must have a minimum of 30 days left on his sentence, must be less than 55 years old, have a security level of six or below, no gang association, fully sentenced, legal residency is not questionable and has no medical conditions. Individuals who meet these criteria will be placed to work and live at the stations.

- **Work Release**—The inmate must be in jail for greater than 15 days, have a security level below seven and a verifiable home address.
- **Misdemeanor Electronic Monitoring Program**—The inmate must have been convicted of a misdemeanor, have a verifiable home address and demonstrate the ability to finance the cost of the program.

Each alternative housing option has a list of disqualifying charges. Once an inmate meets this initial set of qualifiers, a criminal history check is completed to further identify whether he will be suited for alternative housing. The inmate is then interviewed prior to their transfer and/or release into the selected program.

Within the same office, members of the Probation Department receive the same list and begin assessing those eligible for the voluntary felony/misdemeanor EMP option. The same charges are used for disqualification; however, they apply an additional qualified assessment tool to those who meet their criteria prior to releasing them on the program.

One of the obstacles of the current EMP program is that only those individuals who are able to finance the cost can participate in the programs. AB 109/117 allows the Sheriff to cover the EMP costs and place an inmate into the program voluntarily or involuntarily.

VI. New Process Under Realignment

A working group within the Sheriff's Department has identified aspects of the current CBAC disqualification guidelines that may be modified. One of the main disqualifiers is criminal history. According to studies on recidivism, an inmate's chance for success significantly rises if he has not been convicted of a crime in the past 3 years. Under our current guidelines, an inmate may be disqualified if they have ever been convicted of a disqualifying crime. If the benchmark of 3-10 years on a few of the crimes is authorized, it would allow us to manage our current population more effectively. A previous conviction of one of these crimes under these proposed guidelines would not automatically qualify an inmate for CBAC. Additional screening would be completed such as a face-to-face interview and risk assessments. This change would have to be approved by the Sheriff and the Board of Supervisors. The proposed changes have already been presented to the District Attorney's Office (see attached lists) for input.

The long term goal of the Sheriff's Department is to properly assess each inmate not just for their risk factors, but for their needs. This will enable us to assign the inmate to a jail-based program best suited for them. In order to accomplish this, we will eventually need to assess each inmate several times so the behavioral changes that occur during incarceration can be supported through transition; however, until we get a true picture of how many N3's enter our system, we will focus our assessment on the entire sentenced population.

The implementation of the Northpointe COMPAS assessment is designed to assist correctional professionals in making decisions and assessing treatment progress. COMPAS provides separate risk estimates for violence, recidivism, failure to appear and community failure. The COMPAS also provides a “criminogenic and needs profile” for the offender, which provides information about the offender with respect to criminal history, needs assessment, criminal attitudes, social environment and social support.

The Community Transition Unit (CTU) has developed a staffing model they believe will be able to successfully administer the COMPAS risk and needs assessment to the sentenced inmates on the same list generated for CBAC. An additional staff of (1) sergeant, (2) bonus deputies, (1) deputy and (12) custody assistants has been requested. Using this tool, in conjunction with the current CBAC standards, they will continue to identify those inmates who qualify for CBAC.

During incarceration, inmates will be given transition assistance including any community or faith based programs that may be available. For those inmates who do not meet the criteria, they will channel them into Inmate Services Bureau’s (ISB) academic, vocational and life skills programs while being case managed by custody assistants in the CTU.

Should funds be made available, additional programs will continue post-release. This will be discussed in more detail under the section, “Community Transition Reentry Center.”

Under the new Realignment guidelines, credits for all inmates serving time in jail will apply day-for-day starting October 1, 2011, which is similar to what prison inmates currently receive. These credits accumulate the moment an inmate comes into custody and are calculated and applied during sentencing. Currently, good time work time credits are accumulated at a much lower ratio. This new legislation will reduce the amount of time an inmate spends in custody. Due to this change, we anticipate the average length of stay to be shorter than projected. This will allow us to initially increase the overall amount of time an inmate serves under the current percentage release process.

Although jail population management will be on-going, should the jail system reach or exceed its operational capacity, the CTU will begin to identify the most suitable inmates for “involuntary” felony EMP. The identification of inmates will be a comprehensive process involving risk assessments and CBAC standards. Due to the additional workload, CBAC is anticipating a need for (5) additional custody assistants. It is estimated the EMP program will cost \$10 a day or approximately \$3,650 per inmate per year. Approximately 4,000 inmates may be under the EMP at full implementation at a cost of \$14.6 million a year. Compliance with the EMP program will be enforced by the new Supervision/Compliance Teams within COPS Bureau.

The criteria described above are used when “considering” an inmate for CBAC alternatives and early release. Public safety remains the primary emphasis when releasing an inmate. Exceptions and mitigating circumstances will always be considered. The Department also intends to work with local law enforcement and the District Attorney’s Office in notifying the stake holders of any inmate released to the community and into a CBAC program.

VII. Community Transition Reentry Center

The Community Transition Reentry Center (CTRC) is a collaborative project between Federal, State, County governments and service organizations and will be located at the Inmate Reception Center (IRC). The CTRC will address the medical, mental health, and quality of life issues of recently released inmates, prior incarcerated inmates, parolees and probationers who seek the services necessary to enrich their lives and ensure their successful reentry into their communities. Working closely with our collaborative partners, a solid and seamless community transition discharge plan which includes residential substance abuse treatment will be implemented.

Immediately upon release, all former inmates will have access to the CTRC located in IRC’s Lobby. While at the CTRC, and through the assistance of case managers, individuals can receive medical treatment, pharmacy services, obtain valid California identification cards, copies of their birth certificates, reinstatement of government benefits, disability services, referrals to community service agencies, taxi vouchers, bus tokens and transportation to FBO and CBO treatment facilities via shuttle vehicles.

Although most services will only be available Monday-Friday from 9:00 am-5:00 pm, the CTRC will be staffed by CTU personnel 24 hours a day, seven days a week. A CTU case manager will be readily available to coordinate services for inmates who initially chose not to participate in discharge planning or are released and never sentenced.

CTRC Temporary Inmate Housing Location

A temporary housing area within the Twin Towers Correctional Facility (TTCF) has been designated to house inmates identified as candidates requesting CTRC’s discharge planning services.

This area will allow service providers to personally introduce themselves and their services to the inmates. Personal contact with service providers in the jail breaks down preconceived notions that no one is interested in helping inmates or understands their needs. Knowing a case manager personally and dealing with him/her on a regular basis at the prerelease stage is an important component of ensuring the inmate continues with services once they leave the care and custody of our facilities. All inmates housed in this location will have early access to services provided by the CTRC.

A dedicated housing area means that inmates will have routine facilitated face-to-face access to service providers in an area that is familiar and usually more comfortable to the inmate. This area makes it easier for the CTRC collaborative to provide workshops in housing, employment, family reunification, benefits, education, life skills, and substance abuse work-shops with like-minded individuals without the usual distractions that occur in regular general population areas.

Once the case manager has completed his initial discharge plan and the inmate has accessed the workshops, they will be transferred to a permanent housing location. Case managers will continue to work with their clients in all housing areas while continually providing support and monitoring them through release and into service programming.

The initial capacity for this location will be approximately 190 beds. Any overflow inmates awaiting discharge planning services will be placed on a waiting list until a bed in the CTRC temporary housing location becomes available.

Committed Government Agency Partners

- Los Angeles County Chief Executive Office
- Los Angeles County Probation Department
- Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Health
- Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services
- Los Angeles Countywide Criminal Justice Coordinating Committee
- Los Angeles County Registrar-Recorder/County Clerk
- California Department of Motor Vehicles
- The United States Social Security Administration
- The United States Department of Veteran Affairs

Committed Community Based Organizations (partial list)

- Volunteers of America
- Amity Foundation
- Shields for Families
- Integrated Recovery Network
- Paving the Way Foundation
- First to Serve
- Tarzana Treatment Center
- Goodwill Industries
- Center for Health Justice
- Foley House
- Weingart Center Association
- Corporation for Supportive Housing

- UCLA School of Nursing and Research
- Friends Outside
- King's Care-A Safe Place
- Share
- Phoenix House
- Union Rescue Mission

Federally Qualified Health Center (FQHC)

Federally Qualified Health Centers (FQHCs) are community based health organizations that provide comprehensive primary and preventive medical care, including physical health, mental health, and substance abuse services to recently released inmates regardless of their ability to pay. The cost of these medical services will be covered by Medi-Cal, MediCare, and the Healthy Way Los Angeles program.

A satellite FQHC within the confines of IRC will screen, diagnose, and provide medication to recently released inmates, prior incarcerated inmates, parolees, probationers, their families and members of the surrounding community.

Qualified FQHC medical professionals and a Los Angeles County Department of Mental Health (DMH) representative will work within the FQHC to identify the needs of the individual and to develop a discharge plan which includes basic health, and psychiatric care and prescribed medication. Assessments and evaluations are performed, and with the assistance of on-site service providers linkages for needed services will be established.

Federal FQHC laws mandate that partnership satellite offices operate at no more than 20-hours per week. Once the CTRC's FQHC is open for business, the partnership will apply for full Federal FQHC licensure, so that the clinic can remain open 40-hours per week, Monday through Friday from 9:00 am to 5:00 pm.

The establishment of the CTRC-FQHC will foster a recovery management framework that emphasizes continuity of care for individuals who have experience within the criminal justice system, while preparing them with a solid programming foundation necessary to become productive citizens, thereby reducing their risk of returning to jail or state prison.

CTRC Location

The CTRC and FQHC will be located and accessed through IRC's Lobby. The CTU and its partnership organizations will move into the IRC Operation's area, currently being utilized by CBAC, IRC training, and IRC scheduling personnel. CBAC personnel will move into the current CTU's Office area; IRC training will be relocated to an underutilized area in the secured IRC property cage area; and, IRC scheduling will move into the training/conference room area just north of its current location. The CTRC will open with limited services in November 2011, with full build-out anticipated in 2012.

Community Based Organization Services

The CBOs and FBOs will offer a full range of services, such as education, childcare, housing advocacy, transitional, temporary, and supportive housing, employment specialists that provide job training and development, career exploration, job search, residential and outpatient substance abuse treatment, behavioral health programs, mental health services, primary medical care, data collection, and case management. Their services will be funded through both contracted services and “pro bono” from the philanthropic support of foundations, corporations, and individuals.

Memorandum of Agreements (MOAs) with each service organization articulating the services that each entity will provide shall be secured prior to the opening of the CTRC.

Coordinated Release Dates and Times

Historically, one of the greatest challenges CTU has faced is a coordinated release plan for case managed inmates. Due to percentage release and its associated procedures, inmates are released 24-hours a day. On many occasions an inmate has been intensely case managed and a discharge plan has been devised only to have the inmate released without the knowledge of the CTU case manager. If this occurs, all of our time and effort has essentially been wasted.

In order to ensure that all case managed CTRC clients are released to their assigned case managers, a concerted collaborative effort between CTU, IRC Document Control and Release Area teams will be established.

Inmate Release Procedure to CTRC Programs

Once an inmate has expressed an interest in receiving CTRC services, and he is assigned to a case manager, CTU’s staff members will manually hand-stamp a note on the inmate record jacket with “CONTACT CTU PRIOR TO RELEASE.” In addition to stamping the inmate record jacket, a secondary safeguard will be placed in the Automated Justice Information System (AJIS) under the heading of Permanent Housing to read “CTU.” The secondary safeguard will provide the following:

- Generate a daily list of inmates who are being case managed by CTRC collaborative members.
- Ensure that the inmate record jackets are processed by the percentage release IRC Clerks, and then forwarded to the release area office for a second check before being placed in a designated file space for CTU.
- CTU CAs will gather the inmate record jacket in the release area and coordinate the inmate’s release to the CTRC and the inmate’s designated service provider. Releases for case managed inmates will take place from Monday through Friday between the hours of 9:00 am and 5:00 pm.

CTU CAs will assist with facilitating the expedient and timely release of all CTRC case managed inmates to ensure they are provided a “seamless” delivery to the CTRC, as well as to the inmate’s case manager/service provider.

Transportation

Transportation for discharged planned clients to FBO and CBO organization programs throughout Los Angeles County will be provided via CTRC shuttle vehicles Monday-Friday from 9:00 am-5:00 pm. Three pool vehicles will be purchased to adequately service the approximately 5,000 inmates a year the CTRC expects will need transportation. Contracted transportation drivers from the Los Angeles Worksource Center will be utilized. The contracted driver services will be an addendum item to an approximately \$15 million contract the LASD currently has with the Los Angeles Worksource Center, which provides general equivalency degrees (GED), vocational, and life skills training to inmates in our jail facilities.

Discharge Planning Database

Our comprehensive case management database will allow the Department and our collaborative partners to store and analyze data gathered through the discharge planning process. The database will allow the CTRC team to track clients’ progress, referrals, and use of services, as well as analyze possible causes of recidivism in order to improve services.

This database will also allow the Department to coordinate with the Department of Probation to conduct a data match to determine not only which of their probationers are in custody, but to determine arrest patterns and average lengths of stay, so that appropriate interventions may be developed. Furthermore, the Department will be able to conduct a data match with the Department of Mental Health to better coordinate discharge planning services, particularly for those with serious mental illnesses.

While the CTU has had CBOs and FBOs providing services to individuals being released from county jail over the past 11 years, there has never been a strategic process that begins upon incarceration, and walks an individual through a full continuum of care even before they are released. This multi-disciplinary collaborative will create diverse opportunities for people to succeed regardless of their background or socio-economic status. The one great advantage with this program is that it will be leveraged by a wealth of community resources that builds a relationship while someone is incarcerated, so that when they are released they have someone to call, which provides a safety net to help them to make good, informed life choices.

The overall goal of the collaborative is to fundamentally transform the reentry process from one where individuals are dependent on jails, hospital emergency rooms and shelters, to one in where education, substance abuse treatment, housing and employment becomes the preferred choice for individuals leaving our care and custody.

Studies have shown that it is more cost effective to provide an individual with preventive services, rather than have them cycle repeatedly through the criminal justice system, when taking into account the cost of arrest, booking, judicial intervention, incarceration, medical support, mental health interventions, etc. The creation of the CTRC and FQHC will allow medical professionals, CTU staff, government organizations and our community based partners the opportunity to provide health and reentry services that give released inmates the resources necessary to effectively and humanely reduce their risk of recidivism while increasing their chances at leading more productive lives.

The CTRC will become operational in stages. We anticipate some of these services to be made available by November 2011.

VIII. Medical Services

The N3 population will directly impact the Los Angeles County Sheriff's Department's Medical Services Bureau's staffing, contracts, equipment, and costs. The Department has a number of vacancies within its Bureau, and the increased staffing needs will be covered through overtime until the positions can be filled. Some of the staffing needs for Physical Therapy and Dental cases can be temporarily met through an increase to our current contracts. Based on historical information and given projections, Medical Services will experience a 10% increase in the amount of funds spent on pharmaceuticals and psychotropic medications.

IX. Tracking and Data Collection

One of the most important tasks upon the implementation of Realignment will be the tracking of all N3's and parole/supervision revocations. This will be vital for several reasons:

- All inmates who enter our system under Realignment must be accounted for in order to maintain a level of funding adequate to provide the care and security necessary in the years to come.
- This accounting will also assist with the State Criminal Alien Assistance Program (SCAAP). This program allows us to capture some reimbursement from the Federal Government for housing foreign born inmates. Since N3's will be doing their time locally, we quite possibly will be able to interview and claim additional funding. This may prove vital to the County given the anticipated reduction in future SCAAP funding.
- In order to manage the population, we will have to track those inmates who have long-term sentences in order to reevaluate them periodically for release eligibility.

Along with tracking the overall numbers, there will be additional data we need to collect. The average length of stays, amount of inmates who required medical/mental health assistance, how many completed a program and how many required special housing needs are examples of some of the data we will need at the end of year one. Data Systems Bureau currently has all available technicians working to adjust our systems to collect this data and expect to be completed by October 1st.

LIST OF EXCLUDED CHARGES***** CONVICTION ONLY *****

Charge	Description	Post Incarceration Consideration
136PC	Preventing / Dissuade a Witness from Testimony	3
148.10(A)PC	Resisting a Peace Officer Resulting in Death / Serious Injury to Peace Officer	never
166 PC	Criminal contempt with gang injunction	never
186.22(A)PC	Crime of Active Gang Member	never
186.22(B)(1)PC	Enhancement Crime to Benefit Street Gang	never
187PC	Murder	never
191.5PC	Gross Vehicular Manslaughter	never
192PC	Manslaughter	never
203PC	Mayhem	never
205PC	Aggravated Mayhem	never
207PC	Kidnapping	never
209PC	Kidnapping with Rape, Robbery, Ransom, or Extortion	never
209.5PC	Kidnapping During a Car Jacking	never
211PC	Robbery	5
212PC	Robbery (home invasion)	never
215PC	Car Jacking	10
220PC	Assault with Intent to Commit Rape	never
236PC	False Imprisonment	3
243(B)PC	Battery on Police Officer	3
243(C)PC	Battery on Peace Officer / Emergency Personnel	never
243.3PC	Discharge Firearm / Cause Injury - Death	never
243.4PC	Sexual Battery	5
245(A)(2)PC	Assault with Firearm	never
245(B)PC	Assault with Semi-Auto Firearm	never
245(C)PC	Assault on Peace Officer Firearm	never
246PC	Shoot at Occupied Dwelling	never
261PC	Rape	never
273(A)PC	Willful Cruelty to Child	never
286PC	Sodomy	never
288PC	Lewd or Lascivious Acts with a Child Under 14	never
289PC	Forcible Penetration by Foreign Object	never
290PC	Registration of Sex Offenders	never
311PC	Child Pornography	never
314PC	Lewd or Obscene Conduct / Indecent Exposure	3
368PC	Cruelty to an Adult Dependent	never
405PC	Riot (county jail only)	5
417PC	Firearms	3
422PC	Criminal Threats	10
450.1PC	Battery by Prisoner	never
451PC	Arson	never
626.9PC	Gun at School	10
646.9PC	Stalking	never
647.6PC	Annoying or Moesting a Child Under 18	never
3056PC	Parole Violation	3
2800.1(A)VC	Evading arrest	5
2800.2(A)VC	Evading Peace Officer, Disregard to Safety	5
4024.2(C)PC	Work Release Failure	5
4532PC	Escape	never
20001(A)VC	Hit and Run Causing GBI or Death	never

LIST OF EXCLUDED CHARGES

***** CONVICTION ONLY *****

Charge	Description	Post Incarceration Consideration
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***Any work release failure within last 5 years**
***Any crimes committed while in custody facility (example: 4573PC / 4573.3PC / 4573.6PC)**

DOMESTIC VIOLENCE		
243(E)(1)PC	Qualifies for WRP if not current case [*If current case - may <u>qualify for electronic monitor (EMP)</u> but only after DV review by Probation personnel]	never
273(D)PC	Corporal Injury to Child	never
273.6PC	Violation of Court Order to Prevent Domestic Violence (*May qualify, if not current case and no case in the past 12 months)	never
273.5(A)PC	Corporal Injury on Spouse / Cohab (*County time only qualifies for EMP with DV review by Probation personnel)	never

DUI		
23153(A)VC	Felony DUI with Injury (*Minor injuries qualify for EMP only but must include BAT) *3 DUI convictions within last 3 years must be EMP with BAT	never

ADDITIONAL DISQUALIFYING WEAPONS CHARGES		
12020(A)PC	Unlawful Carrying or Possession of Weapons (*known gang members only)	never
12021PC	Possess Firearm	never
12022.1PC	Commit Crime while on Bail or O.R.	never
12022.53PC	Use of a Firearm in the Commission of a Felony	never
12025PC	Carry a Concealed Weapon	3
12031PC	Carry Loaded Firearm in Vehicle / Public Place or on Public Street	3
12040PC	Criminal Possession of Firearm While Wearing a Mask	never
12070PC	Illegal Sale of Firearms	3
12280PC	Possession of Assault Weapon	5
12303PC	Possession of Destructive Device	never
12308PC	Use of Destructive Device	never
12309PC	Use Destructive Device Causing GBI	never

PRIOR CONVICTION ENHANCEMENTS		
667.5PC	Prior Imprisonment in State Prison	never
667(A)(1)PC	Prior Conviction of Serious or Violent Felony	never
1170.12(A)-(D)PC	Prior Conviction of Serious or Violent Felony	never
11353HS	Furnish Minor Controlled Substance for Use / Transport	never
11370.2HS	Prior Conviction of Narcotic Sales or Possession for Sales	never

Note: All inmates subject to a discretionary review by supervisory staff

LIST OF EXCLUDED CHARGES

*****CONVICTION ONLY*****

Charge	Description	Post Incarceration Consideration
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PROPOSED ONLY STATION INMATE WORKER DISQUALIFICATION CHARGE TABLE

Charge	Description	Post Incarceration Consideration
136.1PC	Prevent/Dissuade/Wit/Victim	never
136.5PC	Possession of a Deadly Weapon to intimidate Wit/Victim	never
148PC	Resisting Peace Officer (to include all 148PC and Subsections)	never
166(A)(9)PC	criminal contempt - Gang injunction	never
182(A)PC	Conspiracy to Commit a Crime (Violent crime only)	never
186.22(A)PC	Participate in a known street gang	never
187PC	Murder	never
191.5PC	Gross Vehicular Manslaughter	never
192PC	Manslaughter	never
203PC	Mayhem	never
205PC	Aggravated Mayhem	never
207PC	Kidnapping	never
211PC	Robbery	5
215PC	Car Jacking	10
220PC	Assault with Intent to Commit Rape	never
236PC	False Imprisonment	3
243(B)PC	Battery on a Police Officer	never
243(C)PC	Battery on Peace Officer /Emergency Personnel	never
243(E)(1)PC	Battery Ex-Spouse / Fiancé / Person with Dating Relationship	never
243.3PC	Discharge Firearm / Cause Injury - Death	never
243.6PC	Sexual Battery	never
245PC	Felony Assault	never
245(A)(2)PC	Assault with Firearm	never
245(B)PC	Assault with A Semi-Automatic Firearm	never
245(C)PC	Assault on Peace Offcie / Firearm	never
246PC	Shoot at Occupied Dwelling	never
261PC	Rape	never
273A(A)PC	Willful Cruelty to a Child	never
273(D)PC	Corporal Injury to Child	never
273.5(A)PC*	Corporal Injury on Spouse / Cohabitant	never
273.6PC*	Violation of a Court Order to Prevent Domestic Violence	never
288PC	Lewd or Lascivious Act with a Child Under 14	never
290PC	Registration of Sex Offenders	never
311PC	Child Pornography	never
314PC	Lewd or Obscene Conduct / Indecent Exposure	3
368PC	Cruelty to an Adult Dependent	never
405PC	Riot	never
417PC	Firearm (brandishing)	3
422PC	Criminal Threats	10
451PC	Arson	never
487(d)PC	Grand Theft / Firearm	never
626.9PC	Gun at School	10
646.9PC	Stalking	never
647.6PC	Annoying or Molesting a Child Under 18	never
1320(B)PC	FTA After O.R. Release on Felony Charge	never
2800.1(A)VC	Evading Arrest	5
2800.2(A)VC	Evading Peace Officer / Disregard to Safety	5
3056PC	Parole Violation	3
4024.2(C)PC	Work Release Failure	never
4532PC	Escape	never
4573.6PC	Possess Narcotic / Drug / Alcohol / Drug Paraphernalia	never
12020(A)PC	Possess / Manufacture / Sell Dangerous Weapon	never

PROPOSED ONLY STATION INMATE WORKER DISQUALIFICATION CHARGE TABLE

Charge	Description	Post Incarceration Consideration
12025(A)PC	Possess Concealed Weapon - Vehicle / Person	never
12031PC	Carry Loaded Firearm in Public	never
12031.5PC	Firearm / Domestic Violence	never
12034PC	Passenger Carry Weapon in Vehicle	never
12035(B)PC	Criminal Storage of Firearm of the First Degree	never
12036(B)PC	Possess a Concealed Weapon	never
12040(A)PC	Possess Firearm on Person / Street	never
12070(A)PC	Sell / Etc Firearms Without a License	never
12280PC	Possess / Manufacture / Sell Dangerous Weapon	never
12280(B)PC	Assault Weapon	never
12316(B)1PC	Ammunition	5
20001(A)VC	Hit and Run Causing GBI or Death	never

***CAN BE QUALIFIED ONLY IF NO CURRENT CASE AND NO CASE IN THE PAST YEAR**

The inmate cannot be:

- A. Any current/ prior violent crimes except misd domestic violence
- B. Has not been incarcerated in State Prison within 5 years
- C. An active gang member or have current restraining orders
- D. Housed at any station where the inmate has been arrested
- E. Any current or prior sex crimes/weapons convictions
- F. Any pending court dates/outstanding holds or warrants
- G. Any current medical or mental conditions